Virginia Gazette
OR,
NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy.—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY AUGUST 25, to THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 1——1774. (No. 13.)

A Friend to Truth, Liberty and Juſtice; ſends the following Reflections on CRITICISM. Should you think it proper to give it a place in your paper, you will oblige a Reader who wiſhes for its inſertion, from his Love and Concern for the good of Mankind; he apprehends its intrinſic Worth; merits publication on every convenient Occaſion.

IN the world, and even in the church, we live among perſons who have a ſtrict eye upon the whole tenour of our conduct, and ſome from praiſe-worthy motives. Zealous paſtors watch the ſteps of their flocks; affectionate relations or friends obſerve a mutual attention towards each other, in order to interfere, when neceſſary, with their advice or aſſiſtance: but laying aſide all palliatives, the moſt common principles of the eager enquirers after the circumſtances and behaviour of others, are of an inferior ſtamp. 'Tis an idle curioſity, 'tis envy and malice, which ſtuffs the brains of ſo many with the anecdotes of their town. Now, would theſe carping ſpectators ſee and relate things as they really are, would they in doubtful caſes vouchſafe to put the moſt gentle conſtruction or ſuſpend their judgment; their prying into things (which after all do in no wiſe concern them) would be rather futile than criminal: but how miſconſtrued and exaggerated are our words, our actions, and even our geſtures? our very ſilence does not eſcape animadverſion. Is it not a known truth, that the infectious breath of ſlander tarniſhes the pureſt lives, aſſigns evil motives to lawful actions, and, much more, puts a ſiniſtrous turn on any, where there is the leaſt equivocal appearance.

This is the ſituation of every member of the church and community, and the more eminent his talents and virtues, the more is he expoſed; the wicked being exceedingly indulgent to each other, but giving no quarters to the virtuous; they ſift them without mercy; they cannot bear any ſhould be thought better than themſelves.

Now this being the caſe, how ſhall an honeſt man or a good chriſtian behave? Shall he diſcompoſe himſelf to lend an ear to theſe inceſſant rumours, theſe buzzings of the multitude? Shall he put on a new behaviour, ſhall be alter the plan of his life upon every new cenſure of it? Experience tells him that this would be labour in vain, and that to pleaſe every body was never yet the lot of any one.

We are under many duties to ſociety; true; ſo are we to ourſelves, and theſe muſt take the lead. Society forbids us to introduce diſorder and ſeducement, by a behaviour of an offenſive appearance: but ſociety (herein I include the church, as with reſpect to us theſe two bodies make one) I ſay, treats us with an aſperity to which it has no right, by giving an injurious turn to appearances. Muſt they then be given up to it? Here I think lies the ſtreſs, the preciſe point of the queſtion under hand; to the clearing up of which I offer the following diſtinctions.

I diſtinguiſh three ſorts of publics, or three claſſes of perſons in the community and in the church, a judicious public, a weak public, and an unjuſt public. The judicious public, whoſe deciſions are ever ſquared by equity, and which requires no further of us than the obſervance of our duty, has a right to our attention with all poſſible regard. Its voice being no other than that of religion and reaſon, there is no need of dwelling on proofs of its juſt claim to deference. If it pronounces certain ſteps to be inconſiderate, miſbecoming or dangerous, its decree will immediately take place, there's no pleading any ideal innocence which might be at the bottom of thoſe exceptionable procedures; the excuſe is frivolous; whatever is really a ſtumbling-block to our rational neighbour, and gives him a ſenſible offence, cannot be innocent: the precept of abſtaining from all appearance of evil admits of no exception.

There is an unjuſt public, rancorous ſpies bent on injuring us, and who will be ſure to work us continual trouble, whilſt we ſubmit our tranquillity to their notions. If maſter of a plentiful fortune, you make a decent uſe of it in the conveniencies and entertainments of life, this is exclaimed againſt as luxury and laſtuouſneſs, which you muſt immediately retrench; and had you at firſt ſet out in the ſtrict œconomy which they require, then their cry would have been, Such ſtinginеſs! is this being a ſteward of God? this is nothing leſs than trampling the gifts of providence under foot. Theſe, in fine, are a crew whom there is no ſatisfying, nor ſhould it have any ſhare of our thoughts. Let this public talk on, 'tis the beſt way to get rid of them; finding their clamours diregarded, they have the wiſdom to be ſilent; whereas any concern ſhewn at their tattle, any endeavours to gratify it, are only ſo much more matter for giving it a quicker circulation. 'Tis even a kind of entertainment to a ſpeculative man who can command his temper, to ſee and hear the machinations and buſtles of theſe contemptible vermin; he is like one ſitting on a lofty rock who ſees the waves breaking at his feet.

But there remains another public, ſtill more vexatious, theſe are the weak public? actuated by prejudices and ſuperſtitions, they make ſalvation to depend on a thouſand trifles, and are thrown into very painful agitations at meer nothings; with them a gnat is a camel. How are we to behave towards ſuch? are we obliged to conform to their miſtakes? In anſwer to this, which is properly the caſe of the queſtion I would now clear up, I obſerve firſt, that it is the immediate end of our Saviour's injunctions, not to offend any of theſe Little Ones. If they are real weakneſſes in our neighbour, though of themſelves they have not abſolutely a claim to be humoured, yet religion, and even natural equity teaches us, to condeſcend to them. To be convinced of this, only repreſent to yourſelf the conſequences of a different behaviour, and recollect an inſtance in the apoſtolic times. All foods are certainly equal as to any inherent ſacredneſs or pollution; meats ſacrificed to idols are expoſed to ſale, which I can buy and eat of without any remorſe; but my weaker brother conceits this to be downright idolatry; and if I do ſo in his preſence, he'll conclude me guilty of that enormity; or even his faith, from his opinion of me, will be ſtaggered, ſo that poſſibly he may fall into a real idolatry. Is it a queſtion how we are to act in ſuch a caſe?

Further, what we are pleaſed to call an inſupportable conſtraint and a grievous ſacrifice are not ſuch weighty matters as we would have them paſs for. Alas! upon any hint of a great man from whom we expect a lucrative poſt, we are ready to ſhew a much more troubleſome deference to his humour. The public imagines that you frequent a houſe of ill repute: let it imagine ſo, ſay you, I am conſcious of my purity. Not at all, let it not imagine ſo, this alone hinders all the good effects of your virtues, and weakens the force of example. Sure you can't heſitate to break off a commerce which is an obſtruction to ſo much good, and whereby your character, otherwiſe ſo excellent, becomes of no general uſe. Thus are many valuable perſons circumſtanced towards the weak public, and 'twould be really hard-heartedneſs, not to let ourſelves down in ſome meaſure to its infirmities.

Different conditions, tempers, age, and a thouſand other circumſtances, may either increaſe or diminiſh this deference which is due to the weak public. There is not that perſon in the world who is or ought to think himſelf above the world's tongue. But ſome there are whom it more eſpecially concerns to keep fair with it; I mean thoſe who ſtand high either in church or ſtate. For ſuch to ſay, what care I about the peoples thoughts? is little leſs than to ſay, what care I whether I diſcharge my office with honour to myſelf or advantage to the public. They who take upon themſelves important employments, are above any other's called upon to prepare themſelves for conſtraints, to forego certain entertainments and pleaſures, which, though in themſelves innocent may be looked upon as of evil tendency.

Laſtly, an inducement, and a very important one, to this condeſcenſion to the weak, is the preſervation of our own virtues. Yes, if any one be wanting in a ſenſe of what he owes to others, and of the precipices to which his indiſcretion leads them, let him mind himſelf, let him fear for his own ſalvation. Whatever ſtock of virtue he may have acquired, ſtill it is poſſible, it is natural, that the appearance of evil may betray him into the reality; the path is ſo ſlippery, that not a few have ſuddenly found themſelves plunged in the mire of vice, who, once, in their calm hours would have ſtartled at any ſtep towards it.

It is ſaid of female pudicity, that it is a flower which fades irretrievably, and that a ſuſpicion blaſts it no leſs effectually than guilt itſelf: this is in no ſmall meaſure applicable to chriſtian virtue. A good chriſtian ſhould be accounted ſuch; the natural effect of his amiable character being to diffuſe a charming fragrancy, inviting others to imitation. Now, wilfully to neglect ſuch delightful, ſuch beneficial conſequences of his ſanctity, is to deprive himſelf of one of the rewards which God has annexed to it; 'tis turning the back on the inеſtimable privilege of bringing others to righteouſneſs, and neglecting a powerful means for the improvement of his own.

For though good works are not to be done merely with an eye to applauſe, yet it is certain, that a brilliant reputation, acquired by an exalted uniformity in virtue, is a treaſure whoſe preſervation is worthy of all our attention and delicacy. When once this reputation comes to be laid open, there's one, and often one of the ſtrongeſt fences, thrown down. Such and ſuch things are talked of you, ſay ſome officious ſeducers; were you actually guilty, 'twould be no more. Since the public thus wrongs you, would I make myſelf its ſlave, and lay a reſtraint upon myſelf, which they will ſtill miſinterpret: ſince virtue can't command their good word. I'll e'en ſwim with the ſtream. Thus do the appearances of evil lead to actual evil.

That's far from being all and I affirm it to be a point of exceeding difficulty to trace the limits and indicate where appearances are no more than appearances, and where begins the combination with evil. They are like the extremities of ſhades on paintings, whoſe delicate gradations of light and ſhade hinder the eyes from diſcerning where the light terminates and the ſhade begins. How many things accounted no more than appearances, viewed in a juſt light, are very ſtriking evils. For inſtance, thoſe converſation-freedoms called jocularity and ſport, if rightly named, are ribaldry and detraction, at leaſt very idle words. Many amuſements, uſed as, and called recreations, are often a frivolous and deſtructive diſſipation. In a word, as there is no exceeding in precaution and diligence where our everlaſting happineſs or miſery lie at ſtake, it behoves every one who has his virtue and ſalvation at heart, to be very exact and rigid even as to the appearances of evil, and to ſpare no pains in totally eradicating them out of his diſpoſition, that his practical ſyſtem may be irreproachable.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the DELEGATES appointed to repreſent this Colony, at the enſuing Congreſs.

GENTLEMEN,

THE early attention which has been paid to the unhappy ſituation of Boſton, fully convinces me of the cordial attachment of each Colony to its ſuffering ſiſter, and is a ſtriking proof of that laudable zeal, which ſhould on all emergencies animate and inſpire the whole Continent. As I have ſeen your general inſtructions, I mean to offer a few hints in the true and undiſguiſed ſpirit of freedom, and if the grand line of duty you are directed to purſue, is founded upon conſtitutional grounds, and in any degree tends to eſtabliſh the liberties of America on a happier Baſe; none can deny you the tribute of applauſe; ſhould this be the Reſult of your Aſſemblage, your names in conjunction with thoſe of your Compatriots, will be entitled to an honourable diſtinction, and the wiſdom and propriety of your deciſions, will be viewed by Poſterity with every mark of reſpect and eſteem. As the Philadelphians have digeſted their ideas with the minuteſt attention, I would if poſſible adviſe you to exceed them in recommending moderate meaſures. Conſider the diſtinguiſhed repute which muſt attend your ſurpaſſing. Reflect on the diſhonour which muſt reſult from diſgracing ſo excellent a Model: and I am ſure you will not heſitate a moment where to fix your choice. The extenſion of Parliamentary authority has founded a general Alarm; yet I am clearly of opinion, that it would have been more conſiſtent with ſtrict juſtice, and political prudence, to have had recourſe once more, to the cuſtomary method of petitioning the Crown for Redreſs, before the Boſton Port Bill was made an object of ſuch general concern. Whoever ſeriouſly reflects on the critical aſpect of public affairs, muſt diſcern a train of calamities hovering over the Boſtonians; which they might have avoided by a timely compliance with the demands of the Britiſh Legiſlature. No attempt to enſlave you has yet been adopted, when ſuch foul dark Tyranny approaches, ſound Policy will evince the neceſſity of a legal reſiſtance. Moderation is the ſureſt road to political happineſs. Lord Chatham the great Aſſerter of public liberty, in the ſevereſt terms of reproach, condemned the deſtruction of the Tea, as contrary to all laws of humanity and juſtice: a full proof that however he may diſapprove the miniſterial Manoeuvres, which have excited ſo general an attention here, his ideas are not dictated by the ſame ſpirit, rather compriſed in a leſs extent than the American oppoſition. Some tranſitory Bickerings ariſing from the paſſions incidental to human nature, muſt naturally be conveyed into the new Senate Houſe, nor can I well conceive how they can be adjuſted, except ſome degrees of precedence are eſtabliſhed; for tho' the office of Dictator is unknown to our Conſtitution, ſome exalted dignity might be raiſed, ſupported by the general voice, and proved to be in every reſpect as conſiſtent with the principles of a limited Monarchy, as your right of Aſſemblage:———which who dares deny?———It can only be conſidered as an Innovation, which the Maſſachuſetts-Bay has experienced to a very conſiderable extent. I well know that the avowed intention of the honorable Delegates of this Province, was only to convince the Parliament of their errors, not to reſtrain them in their meaſures. This will I fear be an arduous taſk: for the oſtenſible Miniſter has ſubdued an inveterate Party, compoſed of ſome of the greateſt political Geniuſes that ever figured in the Britiſh Annals. He is without doubt, one of the ableſt Financiers in Europe; add to this a Man of conſummate integrity in private life, in high confidence with his Sovereign, now in the Zenith of Power, and if ſome of the firſt Commoners in Britain may be believed, has moſt of the nation on his ſide in the preſent American diſputes. I do not mean to diſhearten you Gentlemen, though I could with great eaſe point out a numerous tribe of real Hypocrites among your pretended friends in Britain, but only to recommend ſtrict prudence, caution and deliberation in all you undertake. If the intention of the Congreſs, is only to confirm the Reſolves of the various Aſſemblies, I think they would have had as permanent an effect, without this general Combination. Now for the material point, if you conceive that the happineſs, proſperity, and future hopes of yourſelves, families, country, friends, are all at ſtake, I have ſanguine hopes, that a general petition to the King, with whom your Conteſt lies, teſtifying your loyalty and zeal, which has already appeared in the ſtrongeſt colours, and at the ſame time diſclaiming all Connection with the Boſtonians, and refuſing further aſſiſtance till his Majeſty is fully ſatisfied with their general conduct and demeanor, will if ſupported by the concurrent teſtimony of the whole Congreſs, and repreſented in a ſpirited, conſiſtent, and juſt manner, becoming the dignity of Senators, procure the deſired redreſs, and ſecure your happineſs as a free people thro' many ſucceeding ages.

I am Gentlemen
with profound Reſpect,
Your moſt obedient ſervant.

MODESTUS.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30, 1774.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

SMYRNA, April 6.

The Ruſſians have reſtored to the French the ſum of 100,000 crowns, for effects that had been ſeized on board French veſſels conſigned to the Turks, and which had been declared as good prizes. The Venetians ſent a veſſel to Paros on a ſimilar errand, but have not been able to obtain redreſs.

ALGIERS, April 24. An Engliſh man of war and two frigates, commanded by commodore Dennis, arrived here the 22d of this month, having on board Mr. Frazer, the Engliſh Conſul. This ſquadron was ſaluted by 21 guns, and returned the ſame. The ſame day an officer from the man of war landed, being charged with a letter from the King of England to the Dey, by which his Majeſty requires his acquieſcement to the three following articles, which has occaſioned Mr. Frazer's being ſent back, viz. 1ſt. That neither the Conſul, nor any ſubject of the King of England, who reſide here, ſhall be obliged to kiſs the Dey's hand. 2dly, That the Conſul and his Chancellor ſhall be allowed to wear a ſword wherever they pleaſe. 3dly, That all the Chriſtian ſlaves who ſhall eſcape on board the boat of any Engliſh ſhip of war, ſhall be free, and not liable to be claimed; and that Mr. Frazer reſide here again as Conſul. But the Dey has refuſed to grant theſe three articles, and ſaid, that if the Commandant thought proper to come on ſhore, he might; but that abſolutely Mr. Frazer ſhould not ſet foot on land; and that if theſe conditions did not pleaſe the Commandant, he was at liberty to ſet ſail. We are curious to know what turn this affair will take.

MADRID, May 17. The Court has received advice by an expreſs, that the veſſels which compoſed the fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean, had been diſperſed by a furious tempeſt, without its being known as yet what is become of them, except the S. Raphael, and S. Domingo, which are entered into the Port of Algeſire, the former without maſts, but the ſecond in good condition.—"The diſperſion of this fleet may be a moſt favourable circumſtance for "the repoſe of Europe."

PARIS, May 23. The new French King's mode of diſmiſſing his Granfather's Miniſters contained ſome degree of humour. He ſent word to the Duke D'Aiguillion and the chancellor, that they had been too near Louis the fifteenth to be admitted into the preſence of his ſucceſſor, as he has not had yet the ſmall-pox, and that it was to avoid an infection that he had confined their female friend (Madame Barre) to a Convent.

WARSAW, May 24. Since the 15th inſt. the Pruſſian troops greatly encreaſe in Great Poland, their commanding Officers, as in time of war, have ſealed up orders, which they dare not open till they arrive at certain places; 600 men of the Laſſaw regiment, and 500 of the Ingerſleben regiment, and a train of artillery, are juſt arrived at Kujavia, which foretells a new violation which the King of Pruſſia intends to commit in that province.

Another Pruſſian camp draws together near Graudnitz, at which the King himſelf is expected on the 5th of next month; and proper orders have been given to the Magiſtrates of Thorn to ſend a certain quantity of hay, oats, ſtraw, and a certain number of large baggage waggons to that place, for the uſe of the camp.

The Ruſſian Miniſter here has received intelligence from the Ruſſian Grand Army, that on the 15th ult. the whole army was between Jalonza and Brailow, a few miles from the banks of the Danube; that Count Romanzow left Jaſſy on the 12th ult. in order to take the command in chief of the army, and to paſs the Danube.

On the 18th 19th and 20th inſt. we had a very ſevere froſt that all the rivers were covered with ice, and ſeveral people on the road were frozen to death.

HAGUE, June 1. The moſt Chriſtian King Louis XVI. on his acceſſion to the throne, having anounced that event to the King George III. of Great-Britain, and at the ſame time declaring that his deſire was to live in peace with all the neighbouring Powers, and and that it would give him pleaſure to cultivate the friendſhip and good underſtanding which at preſent ſubſiſted between France and England, to the mutual advantage of both nations, &c. the King of Great-Britain, ſenſible of this politeneſs and teſtimony of friendſhip, hath wrote a letter with his own hand to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, wherein his Britannic Majeſty preſents his compliments of condolance on the death of the late King, and thoſe of felicitation to the new Monarch upon his acceſſion to the throne; and theſe compliments are accompanied with aſſurances from his Britannic Majeſty, that he ſhall embrace every opportunity to render ſolid and laſting the union and friendſhip which happily ſubſiſts between the two kingdoms, &c.

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*SMYRNA is a City in the Province of NATOLIA, in leſſer ASIA, ſubject to the Turks, 4 Miles in circumference, inhabited by different Nations, viz. Turks, Greek, Armenian, and Latin Chriſtians: It lies in 27 d. 25 m. E. Long. 38. 28 N. Lat.; it is ſuppoſed to contain 50,000 People. It is the principal Mart in the Levant; moſt of the Maritime Powers in EUROPE, have Conſuls there, for the ſuperintendance of their Trade.

LONDON, May 23.

PROCEEDINGS on the QUEBEC BILL.

YESTERDAY in the Houſe of Commons, the order of the day for the Houſe to go into a Committee of ways and means for raiſing a ſupply in his Majeſty's colony of Quebec being called for, Lord North aroſe, and ſet forth that he had been informed, that it would be highly beneficial to the Canadians, if they had a communication with the Weſt-Indies, in preference to North America; but deſired to call on Sir Thomas Mills, Receiver-General, who would give the Houſe more information.

Sir Thomas Mills being called in, Lord North aſked him, "Whether, if the Canadians had a commerce with the Weſt-Indies, it would not be preferable to a commerce with North America?" He anſwered in the affirmative. "Whether a diſtillery being allowed in Quebec would not be highly beneficial to Canada?" Yes. "Whether he knew if any diſputes had ariſen in Canada concerning the paying of duties; what methods have been uſed to make the inhabitants pay the duties; and what had been the reſult of thoſe methods?" He ſaid, there had been a trial at law in Canada to oblige perſons to pay certain duties, and that the jury had given a verdict for the defendants. "Whether he knew there had been a trial in the court of Common Pleas here, concerning the right of paying the duties in Canada, in which a verdict was given for the Crown; and whether there had been a ſecond trial in Canada, ſince the trial in England; and whether the Canadians jury had altered their opinion on account of the verdict given here?" Sir Thomas ſaid, he well knew a verdict had been obtained here, and a ſecond trial had at Quebec, but that the jury there again gave a verdict for the defendants. "Whether he thought a duty laid upon dry goods imported into Canada would anſwer any good ends?" No. "If he knew the amount of the revenue there?" 12,000l. "What was the amount of the French duties?" 3000l. "If he did not think a duty on ſpirits would anſwer the purpoſes of raiſing a revenue, without injuring the ſubjects there?" Yes. He was aſked ſeveral more queſtions, to which he gave ready anſwers, and was then ordered to withdraw.

Lord North, after a ſhort preface, chiefly remarking on the information the witneſs had given the Houſe, propoſed the following reſolutions: That a duty of 3d. ſterling per gallon be laid on all Britiſh ſpirits imported into Canada, the produce of the Weſt-Indies. That a duty of 1s. per Gallon be laid on all ſpirits imported into Canada, the produce of North America. That a duty of 1s. per gallon be laid on all molaſſes or ſyrup, imported into Canada by in Britiſh ſhips. That a duty of 1s. per gallon be laid on all molaſſes or ſyrup imported into Canada in Weſt-India bottoms. That a duty of 1s. per gallion be laid on all molaſſes imported into Canada in North America in foreign bottoms. That a duty of 1l. 10s. be paid for every licenſe granted to any perſons who ſhall ſell liquors or ſpirits of any kind, or keep any public houſe in Canada.

Mr. Pultney, and Mr. W. Burke, deſired to know if the duty of 1l. 10s. for every licenſe was to be, as uſual, a fee to the Governor?

Lord North ſaid the following reſolutions would explain it;

That all the above duties be collected towards raiſing a revenue for paying the civil government, and for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in Canada. That all the above duties ſhould be collected over and above any duties now in being there.

Mr. Pultney deſired to know what the former duties were.

Lord North and Mr. Gray Cooper anſwered, the ſame as were paid in all the other colonies.

He then roſe, and ſaid probably ſome objections might ariſe to having a diſtillery in Quebec, as it was a corn country, and that the Canadians, rather than pay the duties propoſed, would diſtil all their own liquors, and thereby baulk government from receiving any revenue from the duties now mentioned: that in ſuch a caſe, he ſaid, he had another ſcheme to propoſe, which was, if government found the Canadians really did diſtil all their corn, which he believed would be impoſſible, then he ſhould move for exciſe-officers to be appointed, in order to collect the inland duties, which would equally anſwer the ſame purpoſe.

May 25, The Biſhop of Cricow complaining to the Emperor, that by the diſturbances in Poland, his loſſes amounted to more than twelve millions of florins; the Emperor anſwered, he was concerned for his loſs, but comfort yourſelf, my good Lord Biſhop, all the twelve Apoſtles never had ſo much to loſe.

Whenever a king of France dies, there is a model of him taken off in wax, which is depoſited in great ſtate in the chapel of St Dennis, ſurrounded with lamps, which are conſtantly burning night and day, till the death of his ſucceſſor; when the ſame ceremony is obſerved with him.

Yeſterday came on according to order in the Upper Aſſembly, the third reading of the Bill for providing Quarters for the Officers and troops in North America, the Bill was accordingly read a third time by the Clerk, and upon the queſtion being put, whether the the bill ſhould paſs, Lord Chatham got up and ſpoke for upwards of an hour in a very nervous and ſenſible manner. During the courſe of his ſpeech his Lordſhip highly condemned the refractory behaviour of the Americans, but at the ſame time diſapproved of the meaſures taken by adminiſtration, looking upon them as harſh, oppreſſive and tyrannical. When he had concluded, Lord Suffolk ſpoke for a ſhort time, and was anſwered by Lord Temple, who cloſed the debate. The queſtion was again put, that this bill do now paſs, and the Houſe divided, contents 57, not contents 16.

Lord Chatham was ſo infirm, that he was obliged to ſupport himſelf with a crutch during the time he ſpoke yeſterday in the Houſe of Peers.

Yeſterday Lord North laid before the Houſe of Commons ſeveral papers relative to Quebec.

A letter from Leghorn gives an account, that four Ruſſian and ſix Turkiſh men of war have had an engagement in the Archipelago, and after a very obſtinate conteſt, two of the latter were burnt and a third ſunk; the other three after loſing the greateſt part of their crews, were obliged to yield to the Ruſſians.

May 30. The troops that are embarked for America, are provided with ammunition equal to 64 rounds per man.

By a letter from Elſineur we learn, that the King of Denmark has made ſome material alterations in the affairs of that Kingdom. The Duke of Holſtein, his Majeſty's Uncle, is made Commander in chief of the army. Admiral Rayter preſides over the naval affairs. The Queen Dowager is ſeldom ſeen at court, and Prince Frederick is entirely excluded in public affairs. However there is not the leaſt proſpect of an accommodation taking place with the Queen Matilda.

By a private letter from Vienna we are informed, that the three criminals concerned in burning the Imperial Magazine at Diernhrotte, upon April the 18th, were conducted thither upon the 29th at midnight, under a numerous eſcort of cavalry.

The principle criminal, a French Abbe, was ſeized at the Inn, La cour de Baviere; the Spaniſh Officer, late in the regiment of—, was ſeized in the ſuburb of Leopolſtadt; and the Portugueſe Jew, who paid the villains that provided the combuſtibles for this diabolical purpoſe, was yeſterday ſeized at Enzerdoff.

The French Abbe, upon being threatened with the torture, confeſſed he had received 12,000 livres, by remittances from Paris, for this horrid tranſaction, &c. &c. &c. The conſequences of this diſcovery, it is apprehended, will cement in the ſtrongeſt manner, our union with his Majeſty of Pruſſia. Every circumſtance relative to this melancholy tranſaction is obſerved in the ſtricteſt ſilence, for reaſons too obvious to mention.

June 4. A Gentleman officially connected with the proprietors of Pennſylvania aſſures us, that during the courſe of laſt year, upwards of twenty Thouſand emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, arrived and ſettled in different parts of the province of Penſylvania. If any thing like a proportionable number have emigrated to the other colonies, the conceit of an AMERICAN EMPIRE in embryo will not appear quite ſo fanciful, ſo viſionary, or utopian, as ſome men would perſuade us to believe.

Yeſterday, by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty, the Royal Aſſent was given to the following Bills, viz.

The Bill for raiſing a certain ſum by Loans on Exchequer Pills.

The Bill to provide commodious quarters for the Officers and Soldiers in America.

The Bill to regulate the Prices of Corn imported and exported.

The Bill for continuing an act for allowing the Exportation of Rice from Carolina and Georgia to the Southward of Cape Finiſterre.

The Bill relative to the reſidence of Perſons elected Members to ſerve in Parliament.

June 7. Orders were lately ſent down from the Admiralty of France, to ſeveral of the ſea ports, for opening houſes of rendezvous for ſeamen. And it may be depended on, that a very formidable naval armament will ſoon by ready for ſea.

Four new ſhips of 74 guns each, are ordered to be laid on the ſtocks at Breſt; and that they may be got ready for ſea with the greateſt expedition, an additional number of hands are ordered to be employed on them.

June 9. The Lords of the Admiralty have iſſued commiſſions for buying up in Ireland 900 caſks of beef and 500 barrels of pork, for the uſe of his Majeſty's navy.

June 10. Letters from Venice ſay, "A very dangerous inſurrection, broke out lately at Grand Cairo, in which the Governor, with the other Turkiſh officers were murdered.

June 11. They write from Liſbon, that the Lanſcroon, a Dutch man of war, of 50 guns, is loſt about fifteen leagues from that place, and all the crew, conſiſting of upwards of 460 ſouls, periſhed.

June 13. Yeſterday a courier with diſpatches, ſaid to be reſpecting an armiſtice now negociating between the Ruſſians and the Turks, arrived at St. James's from Sir Robert Gunning, K. B. Ambaſſador to the court of Peterſburgh.

June 18. The Pruſſian Monarch, we hear, has greatly lowered in his demands and altered his tone ſince the demiſe of Louis XV. He now begins to fear that Great Britain will be at leaſt neutral, while France and the Emperor join to confine him within the limits he poſſeſſed at the breaking out of the general war in 1741.

The Dutch are now building at Fluſhing, Amſterdam, and other ports, upwards of 20 ſhips of the line.

June 21. Orders were yeſterday given for his Majeſty's carriage and attendants to be ready at St. James's at two o'clock for his Majeſty to go to the Houſe of Peers on Wedneſday to give the royal aſſent to the bill for raiſing money by lottery:

The Sinking Fund bill:

The bill for laying ſeveral additional duties on liquors imported into the province of Quebec:

The bill for regulating and aſcertaining the weights to be made uſe of in weighing the gold and ſilver coin:

The bill for applying a ſum of money for recoining the gold:

The bill for relief of inſolvent debtors:

The expiring laws bill:

And the Laleham incloſure; and the bill for regulating the government of the province of Quebec; after which his Majeſty will make a ſpeech from the throne. And both Houſes will prorogue for the ſummer.

By the laſt letters received from abroad, it is certain the King of Pruſſia has raiſed 40,000 additional troops, ſo that he will again ſoon appear at the head of 250,000 men in the field. All reports about his miſunderſtanding with the Emperor are only calculated for private purpoſes, as are the many attacks upon Dantzic. That town has, and will have a better eſtabliſhed trade than before, when once exactly agreed on their new form of government.

The North America ſhips, which cannot procure a freight home, propoſe taking in emigrants from a ſiſter kingdom.

As ſoon as the intelligence arrived in America, that the Parliament had laid a tax on the Coloniſts, the legiſlature of their provinces immediately laid an embargo on all ſhips belonging to England and the Weſt-India iſlands, and ordered their ports to be ſhut againſt all trade with Great-Britain.

The province of New-York received the Boſton-Port bill by Capt. Cooper, in 27 days from London, and ſome time before General Gage's arrival; they that ſame evening called the inhabitants together, printed off the bill, with a copy of ſeveral letters from England, and diſperſed ten thouſand; they ſent off ſome to Boſton, ſome to Philadelphia, to Virginia, Carolina, and all round the different colonies. Many of the moſt rich and trading men (one in particular who has five ſhips) deſired to have an embargo laid on all ſhipping to the Weſt-Indies; to ſtore up all proviſions, and ſtop all trade. The people approved of the ſcheme, and in leſs than 24 hours Philadelphia was alarmed, and came into the ſame reſolution: the people think in America, that England is mad.—What will they think when the Canada bill comes to hand, as it is gone off with all the other wiſe acts hurried through at this time of infatuation? The friends to mankind are all much alarmed; honeſty is not fled, but ſurely ſleeps.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, April 17.

"It is now the abſolute and avowed intention of this Court, to take part againſt the Ruſſians in the Mediterranean; and for that purpoſe are the ſquadrons intended which have been fitted out at Cadiz and Seville, that which was fitted out at Ferrol having ſailed for the Weſt-Indies. Orders having been ſent to the two firſt mentioned places to raiſe 4000 ſeamen immediately to man the ſquadrons. This reſolution cauſes much amazement, as it was the opinion of moſt people, that if Spain ſhould take up arms, it would be in favour of the Ruſſians.

Extract of a letter from LISBON, April 29.

"By all accounts from the coaſt of Africa, we learn, that the Emperor of Morrocco is fitting out 30 large ſhips of war, which are to be commanded by Renegadoes, and to have the beſt ſailors in the kingdom."

EXTRACT of a letter from DOVER, May 17.

The moſt authentic accounts from Paris, ſince the death of the King, are, that the Duke de Nivernois will be Prime Miniſter, and that the Duke de Choiſeul will take a principal ſhare in adminiſtration.

EXTRACT of a letter from HAMBURGH, May 17.

"They write from Berlin, that the King has ordered an army of 20,000 men to encamp near Oliva; and that he himſelf is going to review them; a circumſtance which muſt greaty terrify the Dantzickers."

May 28. A gentleman arived from Madrid, aſſures us, that 11 capital ſhips of war are now building in different dock yards belonging to his Catholic Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from Dundee, May 20.

"At a numerous meeting of the Burghers and broad cloth merchants of this Burgh, they took under their conſideration the vaſt ſum of money ſent from this place to England for broad cloths; and unanimouſly reſolved to erect a broad cloth manufactory here, in which they are all to be concerned."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, May 30.

"Notwithſtanding the pacific ſmile, which apparently ſpreads itſelf over the affairs of this Court, there cannot be any thing more certain than the aſſurance intelligent people maintained here, that the Spaniſh miniſtry are afraid of being ſoon involved in a war; or why all the preparations by land and ſea, which have been for ſome time and are ſtill carried on with unabated vigour at Cadiz, at Seville, at Ferrol, at Carthagena and every where? ſhips are fitting out, and at all thoſe places, offices are opened for the regiſtering of ſeamen; recruits for the army are raiſing, and the whole military of this kingdom is undergoing regulations which were planned by Gen. O'Reilly, Governor of this capital, and under his inſpection carried into execution."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, June 1.

"Freſh advices have been juſt received, of the entire diſperſion of the rebels, and that tranquility is entirely reſtored to the provinces. After their late defeat, the rebels formed themſelves into ſeveral little parties, but by the vigilance and activity of the Imperial troops have been entirely diſperſed or taken priſoners. Pugatſcheff himſelf has aſſuredly found means to eſcape into Armenia; but it will be made a particular article in any treaty of peace with the Turks, that he ſhall be delivered up. His Imperial highneſs the Grand Duke is preparing to ſet out to inſpect the forts on the frontiers towards Sweden."

Extract of a letter from MARLI, June 6.

"By a new arrangement, les petites Ecuries of the Queen are ſuppreſſed, and all changed into one. At Verſailles there will be 30 coach ſets of 8 horſes each, furniſhed by the King's haras in Brandenburgh and the provinces of France, 600 Engliſh horſes for hunting, and 600 from the provinces, at Fontainbleau 20 coach ſets, half Engliſh, half Brandenbourgh, of 8 horſes each, 400 Engliſh hunters, and 400 from the provinces of France, and the ſame number at Compeigne; the whole amounting to 3360 horſes, of which the number formerly amounted to 6000, but never more than 5000 effective. A ſet of foreigners, as well as a ſet of natives, have offered to buy them, and renew them from time to time, better than they now are, at the rate of forty-five louis d'ors per horſe and to feed them for eight livres, or 7s. 6d. a week each, which makes another ſaving of 20 millons of livres yearly. It is not doubted, with ſuch economy, that France will be in a ſhort time out of debt, and able to lay up a ſtore of reſources in time of need."

CHARLESTOWN,

(SOUTH-CAROLINA,) July 29.

The 6th ultimo, at Charleſtown, South-Carolina, there was the largeſt meeting of the inhabitants ever known there, in order to obtain the ſenſe of the Colony on the preſent alarming ſtate of American affairs; when they came into many ſpirited Reſolves, and confirmed the choice of their Delegates, to meet at the congreſs at Philadelphia the firſt Monday in September next, viz. Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, and Edward Rutledge, Eſqrs.

The general Meeting holden at Savannah in Georgia, on Wedneſday laſt, was adjourned to Wedneſday, Auguſt 10th, when it is expected reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe of the other Provinces will be come into.

There is no probability, at preſent, of the Creek Indians giving any further ſatisfaction for the late outrages and murders. It is ſaid they have received aſſurances of aid from the Cherokees.

This day a meſſenger arrived here expreſs from his Excellency Governor Martin of North-Carolina, with diſpatches to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, and the Superintendant of Indian affairs. Private letters by the ſaid expreſs inform us, that the Shawaneſe and other Indians have commenced hoſtilities, and penetrated a conſiderable way into the province of Virginia, where they have murdered a great many families, and reduced the weſtern part of the country to great diſtreſs.

The General Aſſembly of North-Carolina, which ſtood prorogued to the 26th of this month, is further prorogued to the 26th of September next.

The General Aſſembly of this Province is to meet here on Tueſday next.

Auguſt 4. On Thurſday laſt the general aſſembly of this province met here according to prorogation. The honourable the commons houſe recognized and agreed to the ſeveral reſolutions which were come into at the general meeting of the Inhabitants holden at the exchange in this town on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of July laſt, and voted the ſum of fifteen hundred pounds ſterling for defraying the expence of the gentlemen then appointed deputies, in behalf of this province, to meet the deputies of the other provinces in a general congreſs. The houſe likewiſe prepared a meſſage to the Lieutenant Governour, deſiring, in caſe of any alarm on the frontiers from the Indians, that he would order the Inhabitants there to be ſupplied with arms and amunition, and that the houſe would defray the expence thereof; but before the ſaid meſſage could be engroſſed, his honour ſent for the ſpeaker and member into the council-chamber, where he was pleaſed to prorogue the general aſſembly of this province to Tueſday the ſixth day of September next.

BOSTON, July 23.

At a town meeting on Tueſday laſt, the methods propoſed for employing ſuch as are out of buſineſs by the operation of the Port-Bill were approved; a circular letter to the other towns, relative to the bills for vacating our charter, was reported, and accepted by the town. The meeting ſtands adjourned to Tueſday the 9th day of Auguſt. The following is the form of the notification for the above.

NOTIFICATION.

AGREEABLE to the order of the town at their laſt meeting—The freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton legally qualified, rateable at twenty pounds eſtate, to a ſingle rate (beſides the Poll) are hereby notified, to meet at Faneuil-Hall, on Tueſday the 26th of July inſtant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; then and there to determine on the expediency of appointing a Committee of ſeven by ballot, for the purpoſe of conſidering of proper meaſures to be adopted for the common ſafety during thoſe exigencies of our public affairs, which may reaſonably be expected, when the acts of the Britiſh parliament, altering the courſe of juſtice, and annihilating our free conſtitution, ſhall be enforced in the province;—the Committee to make report:—to conſider of what meaſures are right and proper for the town to adopt at this time relative to the building of one or more houſes, building one or more veſſels, repairing or paving the public ſtreets, erecting or enlarging wharves on the town's land, or any other public work (to be carried on by monies ariſing from voluntary donations) for the employment of the poor of the town of Boſton, at this time of general calamity:—to conſider whether the town will ſell any, and what part of the real eſtate belonging to the town, lying within the limits thereof:—to conſider what further meaſures are proper to be taken upon the preſent exigency of our public affairs more eſpecially relative to the late edict of a Britiſh Parliament, for blocking up the harbour of Boſton, and annihilating the trade of this town—and to act upon ſuch other matters as may properly come before them.

By order of the Select-Men.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boſton, July 23, 1774.

N. B. Such tradeſmen and others, inhabitants of this town, as are under neceſſity for want of employment in their ſeveral occupations by the act of Parliament, called the Boſton Port Bill, are deſired to bring in their names to the Committee appointed to conſider of ways and means for their employment or relief; who will attend for that purpoſe at Faneuil-Hall, on every day (Lord's day excepted) between the firſt and tenth day of Auguſt next, from three to ſeven o'clock in the afternoon.

Saturday laſt a veſſel arrived here with 1000 buſhels of grain, as a preſent for the diſtreſſed Poor of this town, from our truly worthy Friends and Brethren of Weathersfield, in the colony of Connecticut.

July 27. Friday laſt two companies of the 64th regiment went from the caſtle to encamp near his Excellency Governor Gage's ſeat in Danvers.

Tueſday laſt there was a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to conſider of ways and means for employing the poor, &c. The meeting was adjourned to a future day.

Every part of this extenſive continent ſo far as we have yet heard, appear to be deeply intereſted in the fate of this unhappy town. Many and great are the donations we have already received; and many more we have good reaſon to expect. The cry of hunger is not ſo great as was at firſt expected. Even our pooreſt people have not yet ſuffered for the want of bread.—May that Being who hath the hearts of all in his hands, and who turneth them as he pleaſeth, ſtill diſpoſe our ſympathiſing brethren to continue their benefactions, till we are happily relieved from our preſent difficulties.—

The Governor of Connecticut has appointed the 31ſt of Auguſt next as a day of faſting, humiliation and prayer throughout that colony.

Auguſt 8. On the firſt of June laſt the brig Sally, of Lancaſter, bound from Jamaica to that port, was caſt away on Cape Corrienties, the weſt end of Cuba: She was laden with Rum, Sugar, &c. and her crew, twelve in number, were taken off the wreck by Capt. Ruſſel, of the ſhip King George of Boſton, from Jamaica, for Briſtol; who, being ſhort of Proviſions, put the people on board different veſſels as he came acroſs them.

Since our laſt arrived here from the ſouthward, General Lee, a gentleman who has ſuſtained ſeveral important military truſts, and is a great friend to American Liberty.

Laſt Tueſday morning came to town from Marblehead, twelve cart load of good ſalt Fiſh, alſo a quantity of oyl, being the generous donation of our ſympathiſing brethren of that place.—The above proviſions having been judged by the revenue officers not to be „ victuals" * (the word in the port-Bill) for the neceſſary uſe and ſuſtenance of the inhabitants of the town of Boſton," it was therefore not permitted to be brought into this port 'Coaſtwiſe.'—The benefaction of Rice from South-Carolina, has, ſince its arrival, remained there in the ſame predicament; but, we hear, that it is allowed to be an article of food, and not ſolely of merchandiſe, and may be brought in by water; alſo that permiſſion is given for launching the veſſels that are now on the ſtocks here; which liberty, for ſome time paſt, has been refuſed.

* Victuals ſignifies ſuſtenance or things neceſſary to live upon, as meat and proviſions. See Dict. Arts and Sciences, alſo Bailey Johnſon, Dyche, Entick, &c. &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

On the 1ſt inſt. was ſpoke with by a Pilot, Capt. Morriſs's ſloop from New-York for Maryland, out four days, who informed him that the evening before, he ſaw a ſhip bottom up, about 10 miles off Barnagat, but it blowing freſh and a heavy ſea running, he could not ſtay by her.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of the firſt character in Charleſtown, South-Carolina, to his friend at Boſton, dated July 12, 1774.

"Your ſituation at this time is truly hazardous and trying, but you will not fail for want of ſupport, becauſe all Britiſh America are your friends. For God's Sake be firm and diſcreet at this time. The good people of this Colony have ſent you one Sloop load of Rice, and we ſhall ſend you more.——I ſhould ſuppoſe a Non-Im- and Non-Exportation would bring us relief.—I think this ſeems to be the ſenſe of almoſt all the colonies.———And ſuch a meaſure would place America in ſuch a conſequential point of view, as would aſtoniſh all Europe. I think we have the Cards in our hands; but if we do not play them with caution, we ſhall be juggled out of the Game.

"Our fears are about you, that you may not deſpond, and give up; for I am ſorry to ſee you have ſo many adders in your own boſoms, who may ſting you to death.—Pity it is, that Hutchinſon ſhould have gone home with ſo many names of Addreſſers: It will do no good, but much Hurt, I fear.

"At this time of imminent danger Politics ſhould be the theme of the day, and our dreams at night ſhould of the ſituation of our country. However bad it is, if Boſton does but perſevere, and be prudent, her Siſters. and Neighbours will work out her ſalvation, without recourſe to Arms.—Unanimity muſt be the great leading Star."

A correſpondent obſerves, that Lord North is juſtly entitled to the thanks of America, for the firm and happy union of all her councils; an union which no other miniſter of the preſent reign has had the hardineſs to effect.

Since out laſt arrived here the ſhip Hannah, Capt. Mitchel, from Londonderry with 400 paſſengers:—On his paſſage the 4th inſt. he had a ſevere guſt, in which the lightening ſtruck his main-maſt, ſhivered the top-maſt and top-ſail yard to pieces; when it came to the deck, it ſeemed to divide, ſo that a part went down the fore hatch way, and the other part down the ſteerage, and from thence out of one ſide where it ſtarted a plank and thirteen trunnels.—In its progreſs, it killed one of the paſſengers who was a-ſleep in the ſteerage, and wounded ſeveral others, who are ſince recovered.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here the brig Charleſtown Packet, Capt. Wright, from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, with whom came paſſengers, the Hon. Henry Middleton and Edward Rutledge, Eſqrs. two of the Gentlemen who are nominated to repreſent that colony at the enſuing congreſs; the other three, viz, Thomas Lynch, John Rutledge, and Chriſtopher Gadſden, Eſqrs. we hear, are to come paſſengers in the brig Sea Nymph, Capt. Moore, who was to leave that port the 15th inſtant.

Auguſt 17. Capt. Johnſton from Liverpool, the 3d inſt. in lat. 32: 45, long. 69, ſpoke Capt. Spence, from New-York, for Liverpool.

Captain Butterfield, from Hiſpaniola, on the 7th inſt. in Lat. 37, Long. 74, ſpoke a brig, Capt. Hinſhaw, from Gibraltar, for New-York 11 weeks out.

Capt. Williams from London, on the 7th of June, in lat. 49 57, long. 5: 14, ſpoke Capt. Lawrence from New-York, for London: On the 19th ult. in lat. 39: 40, long. 49: 39, ſpoke Capt. Shroudy, belonging to this port, from Virginia for Cadiz, out 11 days: And on the 5th inſtant, in lat. 38: 2, long. 69: 56, ſpoke a ſhip, Capt. Benſley, from Virginia for White-Haven, out 7 days, all well.

A gentleman who came to town on Sunday laſt, got a paſſage in one of our pilot-boats, which he met at ſea, from on board the ſloop Friendſhip, Capt. Bull, on board of which he was paſſenger, and informs, that the ſaid ſloop was bound from Wilmington, North-Carolina, for Salem, with 300 barrels of proviſions, as a donation from ſaid town, for the relief of the beſieged Boſtonians; and that there was another cargo of proviſions ready, and would follow ſoon—that the ſloop belonged to a Mr. Quince, who generouſly furniſhed her for the voyage, without fee, freight, or reward, that the people ſeemed to have a juſt ſenſe of the injury done them; that they were to have a meeting to chuſe Delegates the 20th of Auguſt, as may be ſeen by their Reſolves, &c.

NORFOLK, September 1ſt, 1774.

We are informed by a letter from North Carolina, dated Auguſt 27th, that the following perſons have been taken up and carried to New-Bern gaol, by expreſs orders from the Governor. They are charged with counterfeiting the paper currency of this Province. Viz. Timothy Green quack doctor, Cons. Cullonon ſchool maſter, Charles Valentine Harvey engraver, and John Taylor, alſo ſeveral others, whoſe names are unknown.

Extract of a Letter, from a Gentleman at York in England, to his friend in Norfolk, Virginia; dated June 24, 1774.

"This Tea affair is only in other words what you may call a Stamp-Act, and the only grand queſtion or diſpute lies in this whether the Americans (of right) can be taxed here or not? This is eaſily ſolved with you, and you will find the Americans have many friends here; (how powerful they may be, time only will ſhew); one thing I am ſorry for, that this affair has broke out this year; had it been the next, you would have had a new Parliament, as there will be a general election in May or June 1775, the people of Boſton and the Maſſachuſetts Bay Province, are the only Victims threatened with vengeance, but what their fate may be, will in the end, be the fate of all the Colonies.

The emigration of people from all parts of England is very amazing indeed, and if no ſtop is put to it, England will really be drained of multitudes of Mechanics of all ſorts, alſo people of conſiderable property; ſhips are daily taken up for this purpoſe, and the ſpirit of emigration daily encreaſes:—America that land of promiſe is their cry."

ENTERED INWARD.

Brig Douglaſs, from Antigua & Nevis, with Rum and Sugar.
Sloop Porgey, from Antigua, with Rum and brown Sugar.
Schooner Neceſſity, from Barbadoes, with Rum, Port Wine, Butter and Hams.
Schooner Rebecca, from Philadelphia, with Rum, Molaſſes, Wheat Fans, Hay, Oyl, Soap, and Clover ſeed.
Sloop Euphan, from Anſtruther, with European Goods.
Ship Sparling, from Liverpool, with European Goods.
Sloop Francis, from Bermuda, with Ballaſt.
Brig Francis, from Bermuda with Rum.

CLEARED OUTWARD.

Brig Peggy, for Surinam, with Flour, Bread, Pork, Beef, Plank, Hoops, Staves, Rum, and Wine.
Brig Liberty, for Barbadoes, with Corn Flour, Staves, & Shingles.
Sloop Lady Catherine, for New-York, with Hemp and Rice.
Brig Dolphin, for New-York, with Hemp.
Brig Hamilton, for London, with Turpentine, Staves, and Snakeroot.

TO BE SOLD.

To the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 3d. of September next,

THE Brigantine May, of which James Conyers, at preſent is maſter; with her boat and all other materials. She is a double decked, ſquare ſtern veſſel, Virginia built; between four and five years old, burthen 6000 buſhels; and remarked for having made quick paſſages. She now lays at Portſmouth, where ſhe may be viewed, by applying to ſaid maſter, or to

JOHN HEFFERNAN, and Co.

Credit will be allowed to the 25th April 1775, giving bond and ſecurity to GEORGE KELLY, V. M.

*** We deſire all thoſe who have accounts with us, to ſend them in that they may be ſettled and diſcharged. And do requeſt of thoſe indebted to us, to make immediate payment, as we are obliged to cloſe our buſineſs in this country without delay.

JOHN HEFFERMAN & Co.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 13, 1774.

THE ſubſcriber having ſold on commiſſion, for John Sym Eſq; a quantity of Flour payable in April laſt, for which he has not received one ſhilling. And ſince, has diſpoſed of another quantity payable at the enſuing October court; begs leave to acquaint thoſe, who are not punctual at the next meeting, that he will either deliver up their notes and accounts to the above Gentleman, or bring ſuit for the ſame immediately, as he ſhall direct.

I have for ſale, a genteel Poſt Chaiſe, very little made uſe of, which may be had at firſt coſt, by applying to

MATTHEW PHRIP.

Norfolk, Auguſt 28, 1774.

For Charter to any Part of EUROPE.

THE Ship SPARLING. WILLIAM PRIESTMAN Maſter, Burthen about 500 Hogſheads, 13000 Buſhels, or 2500 Barrels.———For Terms, apply to

JOHN LAWRENCE & Co.

WHO have juſt imported in ſaid veſſel from Liverpool, Iriſh Linens, Oznaburgs, Kendal Cottons, Felt Hats, Sail Canvas, Mold and Dipt Candles, Hard Soap, Nails, Loaf Sugar, fine Salt, Coals, Queen's China Plates in ſmall Crates, Seine Twine, bottled Beer, Cheeſe, &c. &c. &c.

They have alſo for Sale Weſt India Rum, Old Spirits, Muſcovado Sugar, Coffee, Ginger, Pimento, Molaſſes, Madeira Wine, &c.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30, 1774.

HAVING taken Mr. Fouſhee into Partnerſhip the 20th of April laſt; we are very deſirous to ſettle our old Concern. We therefore beg, that thoſe indebted will either diſcharge their Accounts or give bond.———Mr. Andrew Martin will call on them for that purpoſe; and as we have already given great indulgence, we hope our friends will comply with this reaſonable Requeſt.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

Norfolk, Auguſt 30th, 1774.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS a certain Samuel Calvert, has lately publiſhed an Advertiſement in the Norfolk Intelligencer, importing that the Subſcriber has trumpt up an unreaſonable account againſt him; but as both he and ſhe are well known in this town; ſhe confiding in her general character, the juſtice of her cauſe, and the candour of thoſe worthy Gentlemen who are pleaſed to frequent her houſe; chearfully ſubmits the whole affair to their impartial judgment.

She however begs leave to obſerve that the warning he thinks fit to give thoſe Gentlemen who chooſe, (as he expreſſes it) to go upon Credit at her houſe, may poſſibly with much greater propriety be applied to himſelf, as few ſhe believes will chooſe to permit him to go greatly upon Credit on their Books, whether inclination or neceſſity may prompt him to deſire it: But the ſaid Samuel Calvert's propenſity to ſcandal, is notorious; and it can be proved that he has frequently been heard without the leaſt previous provocation, but purely from a certain malevolence of heart which ſeems indeed peculiar to himſelf, to traduce the moſt reſpectable characters of Gentlemen whoſe greateſt praiſe is to be his very reverſe in all reſpects.

Callous and inſenſible as he is to all manner of Reproof, and ſteeled againſt every ſuggeſtion of remorſe for his calumniating diſpoſition, ſhe knows it is in vain to remind him of theſe words of a celebrated Poet.

"Who ſteals my purſe ſteals traſh, ſteals nothing;
"'Twas mine, 'tis his, and may be ſlave to thouſands:
But he that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
And makes me poor indeed.

But as my friends may be of opinion I do his vile Advertiſement too much honour in taking any notice of it; I therefore deſiſt, and ſhall in future with reſpect to him obſerve the ſalutary advice Solomon gives us in Proverbs, chap. xxvi. v. 4.

W. NESBIT.

Norfolk, Auguſt 29, 1774.

COFFEE to be Sold Cheap for Caſh or on ſhort Credit, by HARMANSON, & HARVEY.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 1, 1774.

POETRY.

WHILE beauty and pleaſure are now in their prime,
And folly and faſhion expect our whole time,
Ah let not thoſe phantoms our wiſhes engage,
Let us live ſo in youth that we bluſh not in age.

Tho' the vain and the gay may attend us a while,
Yet let not their flattery our prudence beguile,
Let us covet thoſe charms that will never decay,
Nor liſten to all that deceivers can ſay.

" How the teints of the roſe, and the jeſs'min's perfume,
" The eglantine's fragrance, the lilac's gay bloom,
" Tho' fair and tho' fragrant unheeded may lie,
" For that neither is ſweet when FLORELLA is by."

I ſigh not for beauty, nor languiſh for wealth,
But grant me, kind Providence, virtue and health,
Then richer than Kings, and as happy as they,
My days ſhall paſs ſweetly and ſwiftly away.

When age ſhall ſteal on me and youth is no more,
And the moraliſt Time, ſhakes his glaſs at my door,
What charm in loſt beauty or wealth ſhou'd I find?
My treaſure, my wealth, is a ſweet peace of mind.

That peace I'll preſerve then, as pure as 'twas giv'n,
And taſte in my boſom an earneſt of Heav'n,
For virtue and wiſdom can warm the cold ſcene,
And ſixty may flouriſh as gay as ſixteen.

And, when long I the burthen of life ſhall have borne,
And Death with his ſickle ſhall cut the ripe corn,
Reſign'd to my fate, without murmur or ſigh,
'll bleſs the kind ſummons and lie down and die.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN AWAY.

FROM the Subſcriber on Friday the 12th inſtant, a Negro Boy named FELIX, about nineteen years of age; he is a native of St. MICHAEL's one of the Weſtern Iſlands, talks Portugueze fluently, but has bad Engliſh; he is five feet eight inches high, very black, ſmart, and of an inſinuating diſpoſition; he ſtutters a little in his ſpeech. It is probable he may attempt to get on board ſome veſſel; therefore all Maſters of veſſels are hereby forewarned from receiving or harbouring him.——A genteel Reward will be given any Perſon, who ſhall bring him to me, or ſecure him ſo as I may have him again.

SAMUEL KER.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 15, 1774.

JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.
Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Uſual

MAKES and Sells all ſorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Braſs MILL Work, Capuchin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all ſorts of Ship, Fiſh, and Waſh Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the moſt Reaſonable Rates; He gives the beſt Prices, for Old Copper, Braſs, Pewter or Lead.

Thoſe who are ſo obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them ſoon done, and in the neateſt and compleateſt manner.

JAMES HALDANE.

Norfolk, Auguſt 16, 1774.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, are deſired to make ſpeedy payments; and prevent trouble, to WILLIAM AYLES, and Co.

N. B. I obſerve that Mr. LOVE, has taken the liberty to inform the public; that I have no authority to receive payments: am much ſurpriſed at the Gentleman, and hope no perſon will pay any regard to him, as I have the books in my poſſeſſion, and will give proper receipts, for whatever I may receive for that concern

WILLIAM AYLES.

Norfolk, Auguſt 18, 1774.

LATELY IMPORTED

From LONDON.

A Variety of the laſt publiſhed Books, Pamphlets, Poems and Plays; Alſo a neat Aſſortment of Stationary Wares, as Paper of all Sorts, Dutch Quills, Wax and Wafers, fine Aſſes Skin memorandum Books, Pocket Books, Letter-Caſes, Morroco Etwees with Inſtruments, Maps, black and red Ink-Powder, Pencils, Standiſhes, of the neateſt Conſtruction; Sea Books, blank Forms of Seamen's Articles, Policies of Inſurance, Bills of Lading, Indentures, Bonds of different Kinds, Bills of Exchange, Deeds of Leaſe and Releaſe, Prices Current, Ink Glaſſes of different Shapes, Laycock's approved Leather Ink Pots, &c. &c. &c. To be Sold at the Printing Office by WILLIAM DUNCAN & Co.

N B. Orders for Blank Books plain or ruled, bound in any Size, Form, or Taſte, will be finiſhed with Expedition, and Care taken that they be duly forwarded.

*** Printing Work done in all its Branches at moderate Prices

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Norfolk, Auguſt 18, 1774.

THE Subſcribers have for Sale on Conſignment, for Ready Money or Short Credit: Madeira Wine of the Sterling and Virginia quality, three years old, Teneriff Wine, Brown Rolls by the Bale; a large Aſſortment of Worſted Stockings, Coarſe and Fine Seine Twine, White Rope from ſix to twelve threads. Alſo the beſt bottled Port and Claret Wines; Rum, Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Ginger, &c.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, at the PRINTING-OFFICE HERE.

AMERICAN EDITIONS of

Juliet Grenville, or the Hiſtory of the Human Heart, in two Volumes, by the celebrated Mr. Brooke.

Domeſtic Medecine, or the family Phyſician, being an attempt to render the Medical art more generally uſeful, by ſhewing People what is in their own power, both with reſpect to the prevention and Cure of Diſeaſes, by regimen and ſimple Medecine; by Dr. BUCHAN of the Royal College of Phyſicians EDINBURGH.

Eſſay's on the Character, Manners and Genius of Women in different Ages.

Quincy's Obſervations on the Act of Parliament commonly called the Boſton Port-Bill, with thoughts on civil ſociety and ſtanding Armies.

New Sermons to Aſſes; by the author of Sermons to Aſſes.

NORFOLK, Auguſt 18, 1774.

ALL GENTLEMEN holding Subſcription Papers for to PORTSMOUTH RACES, are requeſted to give them into the Printer hereof as ſoon as they can. The Subſcribers to ſaid Races may pay the Sums they have ſubſcribed for, to Mr. JOHN SHEDDEN in Norfolk; to Mr. RICHARD NESTOR in Portſmouth, or to either of the Truſtees, who expect to have the whole of the Subſcription Money collected by the firſt of next month.

GEORGE VEAL.
JOHN GOODRICH ſenr.
HENRY BROWN.
SAMUEL KER.
JOHN MITCHELL.
} Truſtees.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 10, 1774.

WANTED

A PAIR of Young BAY GELDINGS, not under fourteen hands and an half high, half blooded and well match'd: A good price will be given for ſuch, if brought to the Portſmouth Races, by AITCHISON & PARKER.

Norfolk, Auguſt 11, 1774. 3

JUST IMPORTED.

IN the Mary and Jane, Capt. Chapman, from London, and to be ſold, at the ſubſcriber's ſhop, on Doct. Campbells wharf, at a low advance, for ready money, an aſſortment of drugs——Alſo, cinnamon, mace, cloves, nutmegs, James Powders, balſam of honey, Turlington's balſam, eſſence for the head-ach, Norris's drops, Anderſon's pills and ſundry other patent medicines.

JAMES M'CAW.

Norfolk, Auguſt 22.

PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neateſt Manner by the Subſcriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleaſed to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greateſt Punctuality and Diſpatch.——All ſorts of ornamental Embelliſhments in Painting, will be done in the moſt approved Taſte.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portſmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON from London.

THE Subſcriber has lately opened Store at Peterſburg, where he has for Sale, Weſt India and other Articles, and would be glad to execute any Orders upon Commiſſion.——Any Letters from Norfolk or Portſmouth, will be forwarded by Mr. WILLIAM DAVIES, at Norfolk.

SAMUEL DAVIES.

Auguſt 9th, 1774. 4 w.

FOR CHARTER.

The BRIG MOLLY,
JOHN COLLINS,
Burthen 7000 Buſhels.

Apply to GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH

Norfolk, Auguſt 9, 1774.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.

the SCHOONER SAMUEL,
JOHN SHEPHERD,
MASTER.

BURTHEN about 4000 Buſhels, Built for Private Uſe, is ſtrong and well fitted; has made only three Voyages to the Weſt Indies. — For Terms apply to ſaid Maſter, or to JOHN BROWN & Co.

We have for Sale, a quantity of Jamaica Rum and Coffee, on reaſonable Terms, I. B.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight. THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINES to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday, for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June laſt paſt, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about ſix feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmall pox; of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, with ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYN, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of cloaths.

Whoever ſecures the ſaid JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majeſty's gaols on this continent, ſhall be entitled to ten per cent. on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boſton. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this JOSEPH THORP, ſince the 19th of June laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

*** All Maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the Continent.

HAMPTON, Auguſt 8, 1774.

AS I intend to go to ſea ſoon for the recovery of my health and return in the ſame veſſel; the King's-Arms Tavern will be carried on in my abſence to its uſual extent. I hope for the continuance of the favours of my friends, thay may depend on attention, and being genteely accomodated, as my only wiſhes are to recommend myſelf to public notice by ſuch a Practice. WILLIAM M'CAA

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after,—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6d. per Annum.